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10/809,055	03/25/2004	Scott Lauffer	DC-06923	7005
33438	7590	02/06/2006	EXAMINER	
HAMILTON & TERRILE, LLP			PAPE, ZACHARY	
P.O. BOX 203518			ART UNIT	
AUSTIN, TX 78720			PAPER NUMBER	
			2835	

DATE MAILED: 02/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/809,055

Applicant(s)

LAUFFER ET AL.

Examiner

Zachary M. Pape

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 November 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 16-20 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

The following detailed action is in response to the correspondence filed 11/29/2005.

### ***Claim Objections***

1. Claim 7 is objected to because of the following informalities:

In claim 7, "the vertical axis" lacks antecedent basis. It appears it should be changed to read, "a vertical axis".

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Where applicant acts as his or her own lexicographer to specifically define a term of a claim contrary to its ordinary meaning, the written description must clearly redefine the claim term and set forth the uncommon definition so as to put one reasonably skilled in the art on notice that the applicant intended to so redefine that claim term. *Process Control Corp. v. HydReclaim Corp.*, 190 F.3d 1350, 1357, 52 USPQ2d 1029, 1033 (Fed. Cir. 1999). The term "landscape" in claim 15 is used by the claim to mean "portrait or vertical", while the accepted meaning is "horizontal." The term is indefinite because the specification does not clearly redefine the term. In the art, horizontal and landscape

are generally considered to be the same thing. If the applicant in fact intends to claim both landscape and portrait positions (I.E. horizontal or vertical) then the applicant is advised that such terminology should be recited in the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jung et al.  
(US 6,822,857).

With respect to claim 9, Jung et al. teaches an information handling system peripheral cable management system comprising: a support base (130) operable to rest on a surface; a peripheral base (180) operable to couple to a peripheral, a support member (10) coupled between the support base and the peripheral base, the support member disposing the peripheral base vertically over the support base (As shown in Fig 3), the peripheral base vertically positioned to couple to a peripheral (As illustrated in Fig 3); and a cable clip (170) having a support arm (73/77) and a guide (As illustrated in present office action Fig 2 below), the support arm having a first end connecting to the support member (Via 70) and a second end (As illustrated in present office action Fig 2)

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extending outward from the support member, the guide having an opening (150) in a plane, the plane aligned substantially parallel with the support member and substantially perpendicular to the support arm to accept cables from the peripheral and maintain the cables in an accessible position.

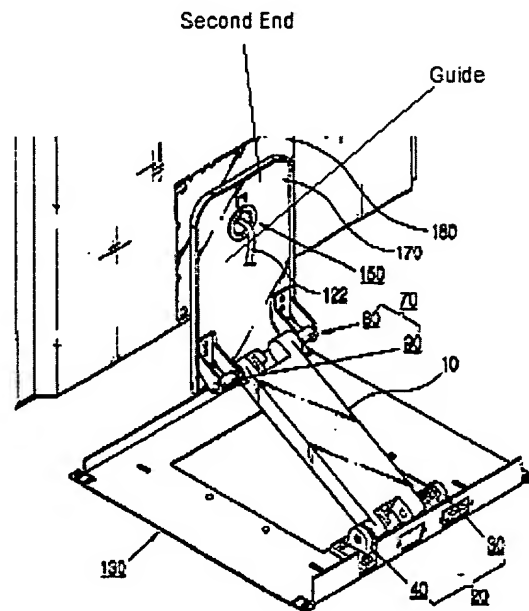


Fig 2

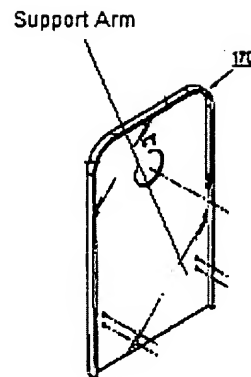
### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains: Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jung et al. (US 6,822,857) in view of Honda (US 6,392,873).

With respect to claim 1, Jung et al. teaches a flat panel display (120) operable to present visual information generated by processing components; a stand (130) operable to mount the flat panel display in a vertically raised position and to support movement of the flat panel display in variable positions (As illustrated in Figs 7, 8a, and 8b), one or more cables (122) interfacing the housing to the flat panel display (As illustrated in Fig 2); and a cable clip (170) extending outward from the stand, the cable clip having a guide (150) forming an opening in a plane and having a support arm connecting the guide to the stand (As illustrated in present office action Fig 1 below), the opening aligned substantially perpendicular to the support arm (As illustrated in Fig 2) to constrain the cables within the cable clip during movement of the flat panel display between the variable positions (Wherein the variable positions of the display are shown in Figs 2, 7, 8a, and 8b). Jung et al. fails to teach the display attached to a housing with plural processing components. Honda teaches a display (122) with a housing (5) with a plurality of processing components (81, 86) disposed within the housing. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the processing components and housing of Honda with the display of Jung et al. to provide the display of Jung et al. with data processing capability.

**Fig 1**

With respect to claim 5, Jung et al. further teaches that the cable (122) comprises a power cable operable to supply power from the information handling system to the flat panel display (Column 6, Lines 3-5).

With respect to claim 6, Jung et al. further teaches variable positions of the stand comprise varying heights of the flat panel display (As illustrated in Figs 2, 7, 8a, and 8b).

With respect to claim 7, Jung et al. further teaches that the variable positions of the stand comprise varying rotational orientations of the flat panel display along the vertical axis (As illustrated in Figs 2, 7, 8a and 8b).

With respect to claim 8, Jung et al. further teaches that the variable positions of the stand comprise varying rotational orientations of the flat panel display between landscape and portrait display configurations (See Figs 6a, 6b, also see Column 6, Line 59-68).

**Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jung et al. in view of Honda and further in view of Yoshida et al. (US 4,222,304).**

With respect to claim 2, Jung et al. in view of Honda teaches the limitations of claim 1 above, and Jung et al. further teaches that the cable clip further comprises a plastic ring (153) forming the guide, the ring having an opening (155) for inserting cables into the guide (as illustrated in Fig 2 of Jung). Jung et al. in view of Honda fails to teach that the ring (153) is made of injection molded plastic. Yoshida et al. teaches the conventionality of making a ring (Rivet) via injected molded plastic. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Yoshida et al. with those of Honda and Jung et al. since injection molded plastic is easy to manufacture (Column 2, Lines 4-7).

With respect to claim 3, Jung et al. further teaches that the opening (155) is sized to restrict passage of the cables and the ring is operable to flex to permit passage of the cables (Plastics are inherently flexible).

**Claim 4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jung et al. in view of Honda, and further in view of Yoshida et al. and further in view of Minemoto et al. (US 6,188,569).**

With respect to claim 4, Jung et al. in view of Honda, in view of Yoshida et al. teaches all the limitations as applied above to claim 3, but fails to teach that the flat panel display has integrated speakers, and subsequent audio cable for communicating audio information to the integrated speakers. Minemoto et al. teaches the use of a flat



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screen display panel (1) with integrated speakers (9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have integrated speakers into the display as was taught by Minemoto et al. since integrating speakers into the display allows the user to require less surface space for traditionally placed speakers (for example on a desktop) and further allows the system to be more aesthetically pleasing. With respect to the audio cable, the integrated speaker/display combination would inherently contain a separate speaker cable connecting the information handling system to the speaker.

**Claim 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jung et al. in view of Helot et al. (US 6,816,364).**

With respect to claim 10, Jung et al. teaches the limitations of claim 9 above and further teaches a flat panel display (120) coupled to the peripheral base. Jung et al. fails to teach that the flat panel display has plural cables routed through the cable clip guide. Helot et al. teaches a flat panel display having plural cables (20) routed through the cable clip guide (As shown in Fig 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Helot et al. which is to route multiple cables through a single clip, with the teachings of Jung et al. to prevent giving rise to an untidy cluttered look (Helot et al., Column 1, Lines 39-47).

With respect to claim 11, Helot et al. further teaches that the plural cables comprise a power cable and a video cable (Column 3, Line 42). With respect to the

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cable clip, Jung et al. further teaches that the cable clip guide comprises a ring (153) having an inner circumference (That circumference which is within 171).

With respect to claim 12, Jung et al. further teaches that the ring has an opening (155) formed between the inner circumference (That circumference which is within 171) and an outer circumference (That which protrudes just outside of the hole 171 as illustrated in Fig 2), the opening sized to restrict passage of cables, the ring operable to flex to increase the opening size to allow insertion of cables from the outer to the inner circumference and removal of cables from the inner to the outer circumference (The functional recitation that "the ring is operable to flex" has been given little patentable weight because it is narrative in form. In order to be given patentable weight a function recitation must be expressed as a "means" for performing the specified function, as set forth in 35 U.S.C. 112 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph, or must be supported by recitation in the claim of sufficient structure to warrant the presence of the function language. See *In re Fuller*, 1929 C.D. 172; 388 O.G. 279.).

With respect to claim 13, Jung et al. further teaches that the support member (10) is operable to adjust the vertical position of the flat panel display with the cables moving freely within the ring during movement of the flat panel display.

With respect to claim 14, Jung et al. further teaches that the support member (10) is operable to adjust the rotational positions of the flat panel display around the vertical axis, the cables moving freely within the ring during movement of the flat panel display.

With respect to claim 15, in so far as can be understood by the examiner, Jung et al. further teaches that the support member (10) is operable to adjust the rotational position of the flat panel display between landscape and horizontal orientations (As illustrated in Figs 2, 8, and 9), the cable moving freely within the ring during movement of the flat panel display.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

5. Claims 16-20 are allowed (See previous office action dated 9/29/2005).

***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20, filed 11/29/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to applicants' remarks that the placement of the given allowable subject matter of claim 16 into claims 1 and 9 places the case in condition for allowance, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Placing the allowable limitation into claim sets 1-8, and 9-15 (specifically in independent claims 1 and 9) provides a scope different than that of claim 16. The new scope of claim 1 and claim 9 is rejected as detailed above.

***Conclusion***

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP


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§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zachary M. Pape whose telephone number is 571-272-2201. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Thur. & every other Fri. (8:00am - 5:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached at 571-272-2092. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

  
**LYNN FEILD**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNOLOGY**